

**Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 15, as follows:**

FIG. 4 shows an example of an arrangement of various polymerizing electrodes used in electrolytic oxidation polymerization. As shown in these diagrams, electrolytic oxidation polymerization is performed by immersing a film forming substrate on which the film is to be formed (the anodic conductor 1 that has been conferred with conductivity in advance), a polymerization anode (anodic electrode) 7 and a polymerization cathode (cathodic electrode) 8 into a polymerizing solution 9. The anode 7 and the cathode 8 are connected to a power source 12. Usually, the anode 7 is fixed in the vicinity of the film forming substrate 1. In this case, as shown in FIG. 4, it is preferable that the anode 7 and the cathode 8 are arranged such that at least a part of the film forming substrate 10 is between the electrodes 7 and 8.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 24, as follows:**

Furthermore, cross-sections of the capacitor of the present invention, and of the comparative example, were exposed by grinding, after which the interface between a first electrically conductive macromolecular layer (chemical polymerization layer) and a second electrically conductive macromolecular layer (electrolytic oxidation polymerization layer) was exposed by ultrasonic irradiation while in a 1 mol/L aqueous solution of hypochloric acid. On inspection under a microscope, the ratio  $d/L$  of a separation distance  $d$ , of the cross-section of the first electrically conductive macromolecular layer 10 from the surface of the anodic conductor 10, to a length  $L$  of the cross-section in the direction of the anodic conductor (FIG. 5C) was substantially 0.02 or less in the present working example, and 0.03 or more in the comparative example.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 8, as follows:**

For the solid state capacitors obtained in this way, the static electricity capacity at a frequency of 120 Hz and 100 kHz, and the ESR at a frequency of 100 kHz were

measured. Moreover, a current recorded 30 seconds after a voltage of 2.5 V was applied to the solid state capacitors was taken as the leakage current. The result is shown in ~~FIG. 7~~ Table 1. ~~FIG. 7~~ Table 1 shows the minimum and maximum values of the 20 sample points on the upper rows, and the average values on the lower rows, respectively.

**Please amend Table 1, on page 15, (row 1, column 2) as follows:**

Table 1

	120 kHz – capacity ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	100 kHz – capacity ( $\mu\text{F}$ )	100 kHz – ESR ( $\text{m}\Omega$ )	leakage current ( $\mu\text{A}$ )
Sample 1	255 – 290	226 – 254	22 – 31	190 – 420
	278	239	28	240
Sample 2	240 – 282	193 – 231	35 – 47	330 – 690
	261	212	40	450
Sample 3	248 – 287	219 – 244	25 – 36	230 – 480
	264	230	30	300

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 19, as follows:**

As shown in ~~FIG. 7~~ Table 1, it can be seen that large capacity, low ESR and low leak current electrolytic capacitors can be obtained by polymerization in a supersaturated steam atmosphere. Furthermore, it is possible to reduce the oxygen concentration (oxygen partial pressure) and reduce the oxygen degradation of the electrically conductive macromolecules to obtain low resistance electrically conductive macromolecules, and to obtain electrically conductive macromolecules whose film delamination is small, so that solid state electrolytic capacitors that suitably combine both low ESR and large capacity are obtained. Results similar to those of Working Example 2 could be obtained, and it can be seen that polymerization within supersaturated steam can be suitably used over a wide range of applications.